

1752

English Cal.

SEPTEMBER

SUN	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
		1	2	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Loss 11 days The yr 1700 in Julian Cal
was a leap year but not
Gregorian Cal. The English Cal
1700 began Mar ~~26~~²⁵, 1700

14 SEP 1752 (New Style)

THERE WAS RIOTING IN THE
STREETS TO PROTEST THE LOSS OF 11
DAYS AS GREAT BRITAIN AND
AMERICAN COLONIES ADOPTED THE
GREGORIAN CAL. THERE ARE NO DATES
SEPT. 3, 1752; SEPT. 4, 1752 ETC THROUGH
SEPT 13, 1752. THESE DATES DO NOT
EXIST. THE YR WAS 354 DAYS LONG,
BECAUSE OF THIS. THEY ALSO
MOVED NEW YR TO JAN 1 FROM
MAR 25.

1752

1912 Dates J-BK

Benjamin Franklin's
electrical experiment

Jan 1, 1752

Flagmaker Betsey Ross was
born in Philadelphia.

1752

Serge Rogers Clark was born in Virginia in 1752. They were friends & neighbors of the Jeffersons. Serge was sent to a private school but he loved to hunt. He persuaded his grandfather to teach him how to survey.

1752

1732 When George Washington was 20, his brother
Lawrence died. George became manager
of Mt. Vernon. He also became a major
in the colony's militia.

Both French & English claimed the Ohio Valley.
The French began to build forts. The government of
Virginia sent Washington with a message for
the French commander. He & a guide traveled
to western Penn. where he gave the French
commander the message. He said he

had no intention of leaving. On the way back
he was shot at by Indians & once he nearly
drowned, but he got home safely. The govern-
ment sent Washington back to the Ohio Country
with some soldiers. The French & Indian War
began. Washington tried to get British to fight as Indians
but they would not until they lost many
men. Soon he was made commander of all
the soldiers in Virginia. For over 3 yrs he & his men
defended people in western Virginia against raids
by the French.

1752

Benjamin Franklin invented
the lightning conductor

1752

1812 Dates J-BK

First paper in Canada

1752

England dropped day in Sept.
Wed. Sept 2, 1752 was followed
by Thurs Sept 14, 1752.

Who gathered in London to shout 'Give
us back our 11 days'. In Bristol riots
reportedly left several people dead.

London bankers refused to figure taxes
on the usual date of Mar 25, 1753. They
waited 11 days until Apr 5 - which

is still (to this day) the end of the tax
year in Britain.

1752

Was short 11 days
Dates Sep 3 to 13 inclusive were
dropped to correct 11-day error

1752

England (and Colonies) accepted
Gregorian Cal. (in Sept)

Sweden accepted Gregorian
Cal.

1752

In Britain & Colonies
the day after Sep. 2, 1752
was Sep 14, 1752

There was no Sep 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Eleven days were lost

1752

Duncan: Cal

Gregorian Cal was Accepted
by Great Britain & Colonies

1752

British Parliament

The day following Sept. 2, 1752
shall be Sept. 14, 1752

Additionally New Year's day was
moved to Jan 1.

Ex. old

Mar 24, 1700 + 1 day = Mar 25, 1701

G. Washington's birthday Feb 11, 1731 O.S.
= Feb 22, 1732 N.S.

i.e. They got on same Cal. as rest = Gregorian
= new style

1752

Catherine began liaison
with SERGE SALTUKOV

Russia

1752

1912 Dates J-BK

Insurance was sold
in Philadelphia

1752

Sweden adopted the Gregorian Cal.

Now 11 days had to be eliminated because they considered 1700 a leap yr.

1752

Ernst Brühl

Change to Gregorian
the day after Sept 2, 1752 became
Sept 14, 1752
(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) did not exist

1752

In England when adopting *Supremacy*
Creditors were required to
add 11 days to the period when
loans would fall due
and no one was allowed
to attain the age of 21
any sooner.
Bank of England still pays dividends
by the Old Style!

JAN 1, 1752

Not until Jan. 1, 1752 was the
present day of Jan. 1 in general
use as the first day of the
year.

1752

the greek church retained the
Julian Calendar.

1752

England & her colonies
adopted the Gregorian Calendar

Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
of 1752 DO NOT EXIST.

1752

Gregorian Calendar adopted in
Great Britain.

Civil New-year moved to
Jan. 1.

Sept 2/14 1752

there was rioting in England
when the Gregorian calendar
was adopted

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 4 — now of
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ~~there~~

Sept 2 was followed by Sept 14.
many people insisted they had
been deprived of eleven days

1752

In England two systems worked
alongside each other until 1752.
Till that date the LEGAL year
began on 25 MARCH, the Calendar
year on 1 JANUARY. In 1752
the Gregorian Cal. was adopted
and this meant the "loss" of
11 days which explains
why the present furnished

year ends on 5 April which represents
24 March in the Julian Cal.

1752

Calendar

England (and its colonies) dropped 11 days. In early life, George Washington celebrated his own birthday on 11 February.

Gregorian Cal was not accepted by Russia until Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, by then even more days needed to be eliminated.

By agreeing to convert A.D. 4000, 8000, and
12,000 to common years, we have
reduced the difference to 1 day in 20,000 years.
Finally, at an Eastern Orthodox Congress held
in Constantinople in 1923, yet another rule
was adopted in the passage of legislation
engendered by the drive for accuracy.
It stated that century years divisible by
900 will be leap years only if the remainder
is 200 or 600. The resulting calendar is
accurate to 1 day in 44,000 years.

Sept 14, 1752

Gregorian Cal was adopted by
England & U.S. colonies .

1752

Elizabeth Page at age 17
(daughter of Capt. Caleb Page)
came to Deerborton to live with
her father & stepmother. She often
stood ~~as~~ sentinel at the Fort
for hours with a loaded musket
in lookout for the Indians.

Before she married John Stock
She stayed with her parents until

after the birth of her 1st child, Caleb STARK
named for her brother (who had been killed)
Her father & stepmother were so attached to the
boy that he was left with them when
the Starks moved to Derryfield. This young
Caleb served with his father at Bunker Hill

1752

John Stark grew up fast, working on his father's farm, hunting, fishing and trapping along rivers. In 1752 (he was 24 yrs old) he went on a hunting and trapping expedition with his brother William; Amos Eastman; and David Stinson of Dunbarton. When they had accumulated furs to the value of 550 pounds sterling, they discovered traces of Indian nearby & decided to clear out. John being the youngest was sent to

Gather up the traps. John was captured, His 2 friends
wondering what was keeping him, shot off their
guns, thus revealing themselves to the Indians. John
was able to signal his bro. William to escape, but
Estmon was captured & Stensin was killed. The
Indians confiscated their furs. They travelled
north (through near Averell, N.H.) and then
through the upper Coos, stopping occasionally
to hunt

June 9, 1752

John Stark; Amos Eastman & their Captains
arrived at St. Francis, the headquarters of the
Abenaki Indians. There, Eastman & Stark
were required to run the gauntlet. Eastman was
badly beaten by the young Indians, but Stark
grabbed the club of the nearest Indian and struck out
to right & left on his way through. He made his
way with little injury as the Indians had to
duck to avoid his sweeping blows. This

delighted the old chiefs and they treated him well. During this stay, he gained knowledge of their language and modes of warfare which proved of great value to him later. They called him "young chief" and the sachem adopted him.

1752

Ben. Franklin showed that lightning is electricity by flying a kite connected to a key.

1752

In Britain, the day after Sep 2, 1752
became Sep 14, & the British also
adapted Jan. 1 as the day
when the year begins.

1752

The New Style Cal. was introduced
1752.

That year is same as 1772
from Jan 1 to Sept 2

and same as
1780 from Sept 14 to Dec 31

Sept 3 to 13th were omitted
in the introduction of the New
Style Cal.

1752

An Act of Parliament provided
that Sept 2, 1752 + one day
equals Sept. 14, 1752

1752

Sept 3, 1752 never happened nor did the 10 days that should have followed.

In that year Britain adopted the Gregorian Calendar (they had to lose 11 days).

The decision caused riots because people thought that the government had stolen 11 days of their lives.

1752

Great Britain took a long time to adopt the Gregorian Cal.

In 1751, a Calendar (New Style) act was passed and the Gregorian calendar was thenceforth ordered to be used for all legal and public business. By that time the difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars amounted to 11 days and it was enacted that the day following Sept 2, 1752

arrangement of the table is of course, made
at the years 1800, 1900, 2100 etc. By
means of this scheme, Easter is celebrated
as the same date as that computed by
the Gregorian Cal. but, because the
Church of England Calendar changes
from century to century, it is
essentially of the same general form
as the old Roman Cal.

1752 A.D.

When England adopted the Gregorian
CALENDAR (by Chesterfield's Act of 1751)
in place of the JULIAN CALENDAR,
eleven days were dropped

2 Sept 1752 was followed by 14 Sept. 1752
many people thought that they were
being cheated out of 11 days and
also eleven days pay. Hence the popular
cry from the populace, "Give us
back our 11 days."

1752

As a youth in Virginia Washington observed his birthday not on Feb. 22 but on Feb. 11. He did this until he was 20 years of age.

England introduced the
Gregorian Calendar

1752

The Old Style Calendar year
had begun the year on Nov 25,
but the New Style year began
on Jan. 1. When the necessary
11 days were omitted, George
Washington's birthday which
fell on Feb. 11, 1731 old style
became Feb 22, 1732 New style

Benjamin Franklin was 46 when
he lost 11 days of his life.

LADY DAY

25 MARCH to commemorate the ANNUNCIATION of Our Lady, the Virgin Mary, formerly called "St Mary's Day in Kent" to distinguish it from other festivals in honour of the Virgin which were also, properly speaking, "Lady Days". Until 1752, Lady Day was the legal beginning of the year.

and dates between 1 Jan. and
that day are shown with the
two years, e.g. 29 January 1648/9,
on present reckoning 29 January
1649

1752

England and her colonies did not adopt the Gregorian calendar until 1752; Russia not till 1918.

The error still remaining will amount to a full day in about 3,300 years.

1752

The British Gov. imposed the Gregorian Cal. on all its possessions including the American Colonies. The decree was

The day following Sept. 2, 1752 would be called Sept 14, 1752 (a loss of 11 days).

All dates preceding were marked O.S. for old style.

In addition New Years Day was moved from Mar 25 to Jan. 1.

Under the old reckoning Mar 24, 1700 had
been followed by Mar. 25, 1701).

George Washington's birthday was
Feb. 11, 1731 O.S & became Feb 22, 1732 N.S.

1752

In England, there were 2 systems prior to 1752, the historical year and the civil year.

The civil 24 March 1658 was the historical 24 March 1659

In 1752 these 2 systems were brought together

1752

1700 was leap year in Julian but not Gregorian. When Great Britain did adopt New Style in 1752

Sept 2, 1752 was immediately followed by Sept 14, 1752 (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Total 11 days) are missing.

Creditors were requested to add 11 days earlier by the Cal. periods when loans would fall due, and nobody was allowed to attain the age of 21 very

sooner

Sweden avoided such trouble by
omitting 11 'leap days'
over a period of 41 years.
The New Year was also changed
from March 25 to January 1.

1752

Adopted in Great Britain (24 George II, 1751 cap 23)
the error in the Julian Cal was rectified
by eliminating 11 days. The day after Sept. 2
1752 was Sept 14, 1752. Thus there were
no dates for Sept 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1752.

Henceforth the Julian was known as
Old Style.

ALSO: As the legal year before 1752 began
on March 25, 1751. This year 1751 is

minus the days of the month Jan (= 31); Feb (= 28)
and Mar 1-24 (= 24) days, while 1752
is minus Sept 3-13 inclusive. Also note
it is a leap year. There was a Feb 29 1752

The day after Dec. 31, 1751 became
Jan 1, 1752 (rather than Jan 1, 1751
as it had been since 1155)

1 Jan 1752

Betsy Ross was born

1752

Gregorian calendar adopted
in Great Britain. Civil New Year
moved to January 1.

1752 in England was
a leap year.

September was short some
days.

1752 AD

Columbian
P317

The Gregorian reform was not accepted in England & British Colonies in America. BY THAT DATE THE ENGLISH CALENDAR WAS 11 DAYS DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE CONTINENT.

New Style years begin Jan. 1. Old Style years began usually near 25. (Zaddy day)
(over)

THUS. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
WAS

$2-22-1732(A.S.) = 2-11-1731(O.S.)$
FREQUENTLY BOTH STYLES WERE
GIVEN THUS.

$1731/32$ or $1731/2$ or 11 FEB 1731/22 FEB 1732

1753

Sweden re adopted the
Gregorian Cal.

1753

Erney Bratt

Sweden adapted Gregorian
In 1740 Sweden had followed
German Protestant rules on Easter
they adopted Gregorian Cal
rules for Easter only in 1844

1753

Sweden went to Gregorian Cal.
retaining the old Easter rules until
1844

1753-1774

Benjamin Franklin made the post office a financial success when he served as deputy postmaster general for the colonies for 21 years.

1753-1774

July 1752

In Wheelwright of Boston and Captain Stevens of
Charlestown, N.A., agents employed by Massachusetts
to redeem her captives arrived in Montreal,
Not finding their own captives, they redeemed
John Stark for \$103.00, the price of an Indian
pony, and Eastman for 60.00.

They returned by way of Albany
and arrived back in Derryfield in
August.

1752

Luncan: Cal

England & colonies adopted
Gregorian Cal.

1752

Britain adopted New Style Cal
in 1752.

In Britain & British Possessions
including America, the change was
made when the difference between
Old Style & New Style amounted to
11 days

The Day after Sept. 2, 1752
was named Sept. 14, 1752
There were widespread

misunderstanding among the public,
however, even though legislation
authorizing the change had been
framed to avoid injustice
and financial hardship

The Alaskan territory retained
the Old Style Cal. until 1867,
when it was transferred from
Russia to the United States.

1752

Duncan: Cal

The Gregorian Cal was finally accepted by order of Parliament and New Year's Day was moved from Mar. 25 to the date everyone else in Europe had then adopted: the first of January.

1752

Duncan: Cal

In England 1752 was a leap
year of 355 days long.

The Almanacs showed.

Sep 1, 2 and then Sep 14, 15, etc.

Jan 1, 1752

Should equal

$$\begin{array}{r} (6664 - 200)(365.25) = 2360976 \\ \quad \quad \quad - (582) \quad \quad \quad \underline{-10} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 2360966 \\ \quad \quad \quad - (1700) \quad \quad \quad \underline{-1} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 2360965 \end{array}$$

which is true

1752

1912 Dates J-BK

Georgia become a Royal
colony.